

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 519.—VOL. XIX.]

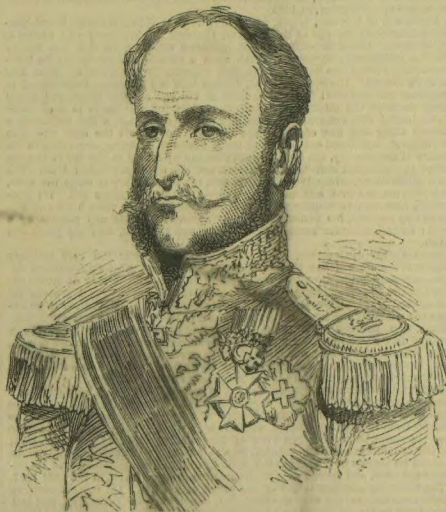
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

WHENEVER the fortunes of the actual President of the French Republic seem more than usually favourable, whenever his opponents increase his chances by their blunders, or he himself elicits from the crowds of Paris or the provinces any new proof of the immense popularity of the name which he inherits, rumours of an approaching *coup d'état* are industriously spread in the newspapers. The people give credence to them, and a score of factions await the event, which some approve, and which others condemn, but which all appear to look upon as very natural.

At the present time such rumours are even more than usually prevalent. The day for the solution of a very considerable difficulty is drawing near; the rival claimants for a Royal or Imperial throne, or for the simpler Presidential chair, are rendering by their folly or perverseness their own pretensions less and less likely to prove acceptable to any considerable classes of the people; while M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, calm amid the turmoil around him, and strong in his name no less than in his position and character, is seen by the great bulk of the community to offer by far a greater amount of securities for a firm and permanent Government than any candidate for, or pretender to, the chieftainship of the State. Hence the rumours that are current. The French are an impatient people. They are always for plucking the fruit before it is ripe. They are always for anticipating the natural progress of events; and they cannot see why the President should not take advantage of his good opportunities, and cut the knot which neither he nor any one else can well disentangle, and so make an end of it.



THE LATE GENERAL LOPEZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

But the President has more patience than the people around him, or than the nation at large, and will not, we may be certain, attempt to justify and realize the rumours that are so continually spread. Such rumours are flattering to his power and to his importance, and tend, as long as he lends them no countenance, to strengthen his position. His policy is to watch and wait, and to do nothing. Why should he act? Are not his opponents his very good friends? Does not the Legitimist party daily proclaim by its words and deeds that the restoration of the ancient Monarchy could settle nothing? Does not the candidature of the Prince de Joinville—a man once popular because he wrote a stupid pamphlet against England, and masqueraded himself as a gallant sailor—prove treachery to the institutions under which he would be elected? And does not every other possible candidate except Louis Napoleon seriously alarm the trading and industrious classes in every part of France? Louis Napoleon may be, as he is called, a *pis aller*; but there is no other man in France whose position, antecedents, character, and pretensions would entitle him even to so questionable a designation. He may not be all that is desired, but there is no other to be compared with him; and he has nothing to do but to keep quiet—and to win.

The French are just now in a very peculiar temper, and with all earnestness repeat the words about liberty which their great poet once made use of in jest:—

De son arbre civique
Que nous est-il resté?
Un bâton despotique—
Sceptre sans majesté
Fi de la Liberté!
A bas la Liberté!

They are weary of liberty. Like Wordsworth, in his sonnet,



THE PRESIDENT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CENTRAL MARKETS AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

REQUISITION FOR FURTHER SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN.—A requisition promoted by Lady Franklin, calling upon the Admiralty to give Captain Penny the means of proceeding this year to pursue the traces of Franklin up Wellington Channel, has been numerously signed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

The Government of Hong-Kong have passed an ordinance for the regulation of trial by jury in that colony. The ordinance copies the English model, with two exceptions—one, the adoption of a jury of six instead of twelve; and the other, the substitution of the rule of a verdict by the majority, instead of one by a unanimous jury.

The *Randolph*, East India trader—Dale, master—belonging to Messrs. Dunbar and Co., Limehouse, was wrecked on the night of July 26, on her passage from the Mauritius to Calcutta, when Ensign E. H. Scott, of the 48th Regiment, and between 20 and 30 Coolies, steerage passengers, and two of the crew, perished.

On the occasion of the popular insurrection at Madrid, which resulted in the expulsion of Queen Christina from the regency, General Lopez was solicited by the people to assume the command of the capital, as Governor of Madrid, which he did, and held it till the crisis was over.

His office of senator in Spain afforded General Lopez an opportunity of studying the spirit and action of the Spanish government, especially in reference to its American colonies—Cuba, his country by adoption and marriage, being the

REQUISITION FOR FURTHER SEARCH FOR FRANKLIN.—A requisition promoted by Lady Franklin, calling upon the Admiralty to give Captain Penny the means of proceeding this year to pursue the traces of Franklin up Wellington Channel, has been numerously signed.

THE FAMILY COLONISATION SOCIETY.

Our dates from Oregon, by way of San Francisco, are to July 25. Several skirmishes have taken place between the United States troops and the Indians, which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. It was supposed that the Indians were not inclined to further hostilities at present, and the American camp was accordingly broken up.

It is not going beyond reasonable bounds to say, that abundance of labour and gold will engender a degree of prosperity in this colony quite beyond all previous calculations.

which this importation took place belongs to the United States.

THE KAFFIR WAR.



THE 74TH HIGHLANDERS ATTACKING KAFFIRS.

WE have been favoured with the accompanying Sketches by a Correspondent, whose communications are dated from "Camp Amatola," July 1; and Camp Yellow-woods, Kroomie River, July 17. These Sketches were taken by our Correspondent while accompanying the first division of the army in Kaffraria, under the command of Major-General Somerset, by whose kindness opportunity of forwarding them has been afforded.

The View below represents the Hogsback, or highest peak of the Great Amatola Mountain, with bold precipices and forest-clothed ravines beneath it. This was the stronghold of the hostile tribes, and which, until lately, they supposed inaccessible to British troops. Immediately under the peak is a beautiful cascade, forming the main source of the Amatola River; near it is the ascending smoke of a kraal just destroyed by the Fingoes; and further up on the rising ground to the right, the 74th Highland Regiment, advancing in a well ordered line, flanked on each side by a party of Fingoes, and firing volley after volley upon the rebel Hottentots on the brow of the hill above them—their wily enemies supplying the place of military skill by native cunning, sheltering themselves behind huge rocks from each volley, and taking advantage of the moment while the troops were reloading, to spring from their concealment and answer with an irregular but fatally directed fire, killing and wounding several of our gallant men. They were at length driven from one position to another, when the regiment and Fingoes took possession of the heights, and destroyed the huts found upon them.

Another Sketch shows the first troop of the Cape Mounted Rifles, under Captain Carey, attacking a party of the enemy concealed in a dense bush. No Kaffirs were visible, and their presence was only indicated by the shots that issued from behind the trees, while our mounted men on the outside formed a conspicuous mark for the fire of the lurking savages. Our Correspondent had barely time to make a hasty outline of the scene, when the fire of the enemy ceased, and the troop, drawing off, fired occasionally at any point that was supposed to conceal an enemy, till the arrival of the Fingoes and Hottentot levies, who swept through the bush, and soon completely cleared it.

The remaining six incidents were taken while the Sketcher was accompanying the patrol under Major-General Somerset. "The patrol left camp," says our Correspondent, "on the Koonap River at 3 A.M., on Monday the 14th, and after marching some distance up the valley of the Gola, one of its tributaries, turned into the



74TH HIGHLANDER.



HOTTENTOT REBELS.



DISPERSION OF A BODY OF KAFFIRS.

THE KAFFIR WAR.



CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES ATTACKING KAFFIRS.

Water Kloof, a deep, bushy defile, with very bold crags on its northern side; and at intervals the deserted dwellings of our farmers, burned and plundered by the enemy, in the more open parts of the valley.

gible evidence of the closer proximity of others; when the 74th Highlanders and Fingoes entered the bush to the right, and drove the enemy to the rocks above, while the Cape Corps guarded the valley on our left. The gun was now brought up, and a round shot, followed by two shells, thrown among the party on the hill—with what effect, we could only judge from the haste they used in dispersing. The Sketch



ASCENT OF THE BUSH PATH.



CAPE CORPS HOTTENTOTS.

Emerging from a shady avenue, embowered by overarching trees, we observed a number of Kaffirs upon a rocky headland before us, apparently intending to dispute our passage, and soon had more tan-

shows the shell bursting over the enemy in the distance, with some of the Fingoes and the 74th Regiment sheltering the use vs, waiting the order to advance. Near the gun is the Major-General.

Shortly after this we reached a steep, narrow path, leading through a dense forest of tall timber trees, up the head of the Kloof. The horses were soon found insufficient to draw the gun up, and they were



FINGOE CAVALRY.

lignitive knew well enough already, that the Government
to recognise the validity of any British warrant within its
jurisdiction is that Barrett remains still at large."

DEATH OF MADAME SOULLIER.—The sudden demise
most celebrated in her profession, coupled with the serious
at Astley's, a few evenings previously, to her daughter
Soullier, a most talented and fascinating *écuyère*, by a pain
stroke, and dislocating her collar-bone—has created a painful
equestrian corps both at the Hippodrome and Astley's.
partly excellent health, she was suddenly seized with
on Thursday week, at half-past six, and at eight o'clock was
children to mourn her loss. The deceased was in her fortieth

the next page we have Engraved the winner of the St. Leger, the event of the great day of the Doncaster meeting. The victor A. Nichol's brown colt Newminster, by Touchstone, bred by Mr. Newminster has started only three times; viz. for the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Doncaster St. Leger.



ALPACAS, IN THE KNOWSLEY MENAGERIE.

SALE OF THE MENAGERIE AND AVIARY AT
KNOWSLEY.

THE matchless collection of birds and mammalia for which Knowsley has become celebrated throughout Europe, is announced for sale by public auction on the 6th October next; and is to be viewed on Monday next and four following days, when an extraordinary concourse of the naturalists of all nations may be anticipated. In the competition which, no doubt, will ensue, to secure specimens, most of which are extremely rare, and many of them unique, it is to be hoped that the Zoological Society of London will be liberally represented.

The Knowsley collection is a monument to the life-long assiduity of the late noble President of the Zoological Society, who commenced its formation in early life, and whose latest exertions were connected with its further extension and improvement; and it cannot but be deplored that the result of such an amount of knowledge, liberal expenditure and enlightened zeal, should be broken up, on having arrived at this point of completeness, with little prospect of our seeing the like again. For, in collections depending upon popular support, the more striking features of the animal kingdom must necessarily take precedence of those minute links and varieties in nature which constitute the harmony of scientific arrangement.

The ground occupied by the Menagerie and Aviary extends over one hundred acres of land and seventy acres of water; and the number of specimens contained in this space comprises 84 species of mammalia, containing 345 individuals. The number of birds, exclusive of poultry, is 318 species, containing 1272 individuals; the total number of species being 412, and of individuals 1617. The arrangements for the accommodation of the birds and animals is distinguished by simplicity and appropriateness, each animal or group enjoying abundance of space—the birds under a wired cover, and the mammalia with a good range in spacious paddocks, having appropriate shelter; and the care and provision necessary to the maintenance of such a variety of creatures differing in their habits and temper, reflects the highest credit upon the judgment and systematic management of Mr. Thompson, the head keeper.

The specimens selected for illustration this week are a group of Alpacas, containing eleven individuals, bred at Knowsley—six male, and four females and fawn. In this group the Artist has represented the curious and somewhat uncouth manner in which the animals stand and gaze at the appearance of a stranger. The second Engraving shows a



BLACK-NECKED SWANS, IN THE KNOWSLEY AVIARY.



MR. E. A. NICHOLS' "NEWMINSTER," WINNER OF THE GREAT ST. LEGER STAKES, AT DONCASTER, 1851.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

group of black-necked swans, a rare species, of which, we believe, there is no other living specimen in this country.

This great collection, the entire cost of which cannot well be appreciated, but which is known to have been kept up at an annual expense of upwards of £10,000, is intended to be sold in the following order:—

1st day's sale ..	Monday, 6th October ..	The Deer.
2nd ..	Tuesday, 7th ..	The Antelopes.
3rd ..	Wednesday, 8th ..	The Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Llamas.
4th ..	Thursday, 9th ..	The Zebra, Kangaroos, Rodents, Lemurs, Armadillos, and Dogs.
5th ..	Friday, 10th ..	The Birds.
6th ..	Saturday, 11th ..	Ditto.

We shall give further illustrations of this important collection

THE LAW OF STORMS.

THERE has just issued from the press the first of an intended series of "Narratives of Storms, by Sea-Commanders." It is pretty well known, that, for the last twenty years, Col. Reid, Mr. Redfield, and others have laboured to establish a Law of Storms. Amidst the ruins caused by the hurricane of 1851, in Barbadoes, Colonel Reid had his attention first fixed upon the subject. The idea forced itself upon him, that, with all their apparent suddenness and fury, these tempests blew in some determined course, the discovery of which might serve to make them less terrible and destructive. He sought to form no theory, but set to work with the zeal of an enthusiast to collect facts.

In a ship's log-book are set down her exact place at particular hours, the state of the weather, the direction of the wind, the condition of the sea, the amount of sail carried, the management of the ship in rough weather, with its results and accidents; so that, where the captain is an educated man, the log-book furnishes the data for an almost hourly picture of the ship, and a complete chart of her course.

Hurricanes almost constantly at the same period of the year swept the same seas. The log-books of East Indians, and ships of the Royal Navy and of the American navy, and first-class commercial marine, thus contained the needed facts for a complete tracing through a course of years of the most remarkable hurricanes. The daily notes of any one ship would have been comparatively valueless; but for every storm there were the logs and reports of several vessels at different distances from each other; and so the means was in existence of finding, as to particular storms, how far they spread, at what hours they reached particular latitudes and longitudes, and the precise direction and fury of the wind, and state of the sea with every ship. Mr. Redfield, of New York, and Col. Reid, at Barbadoes, set to work upon the logs of ships in the Atlantic; and Mr. Piddington, by instruction of the East India Company, at the suggestion of Col. Reid, upon those in the Indian Ocean. The date of a particular storm was taken, the place of ship after ship as it was traced marked upon the map for every day, with arrows showing the direction of the wind; the storm's track was, in fact, mapped down, not from any ingenious imaginings, but from absolute notes of its path; and as the course of storm after storm was drawn, the fact showed itself, that these hurricanes had one and all been vast whirlwinds of from 500 to 1500 miles diameter, whirling, when south of the equator, as the hands of a watch move, and, when north of the equator, in the opposite direction: that in the northern hemisphere the hurricanes spring up about lat. 15 deg., and, in addition to their whirl, drive on toward the north-west to lat. 25 or 30 deg., where they slacken speed, make a curve in their direction, and then drive toward the north-east with all their former fury, until they die off between lat. 50 and 55 deg. (the direction of the whirl on each side of the equator is shown in the diagram engraved on the next page; that in the southern hemisphere they rise at the same distance from the equator, move south-west to about 50 degrees south latitude, and then curving, take a south-east course; that the danger of a hurricane arose from the force of the wind in the whirl, and not from its onward motion, which seldom exceeded from 13 to 20 miles an hour. We have not space to give at further length an account of these laborious investigations. It would not be easy to over-estimate their importance. Colonel Reid has

* Narratives written by Sea-Commanders, illustrative of the Law of Storms, and of its Practical Application to Navigation. No. 1. The Blenheim's Hurricane of March, 1851; with some observations on the South-East Trade Wind, by Capt. Robert Methven. Weale, High Holborn.

not merely laid the result of the inquiries before the world in his two valuable works on the "Law of Storms," but has shown that the knowledge of the law is power to disarm the hurricane of its terrors, by giving plain directions to seamen for finding out when they are near a hurricane, whether the ship be overtaking the storm or



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REID, R.E., GOVERNOR OF MALTA, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

the storm the ship; if in the hurricane, whether they are near the centre or the outer edge; and whether they are in the van, the rear, or at white side, and how the ship in each case should be managed.

The pamphlet by which our attention has been called to the subject is the beginning of the very thing that of all others was wanted to enforce upon all sea-going men the duty of a thorough understanding of the law of storms. Here we have a log-book narrative of the *Blenheim*, Capt. Robert Methven, homeward bound from India, with notes on the log and projections of the hurricane made at the time. Let this example be followed by other commanders, and the result will be such a mass of evidence in proof that by this new system a commander can save his ship from hurricanes, sail safely in their company, and even speed him on his voyage by their help, that the law of storms must at once be made a subject of thorough examination of captains presenting themselves for first-class certificates. Those who are to be entrusted with life and property in hurricane-beset seas can be held but ill fitted for their office if the hurricane be still a mystery, and the ship's safety a chance with them. Capt. Methven had mastered this matter of seamanship. A frontispiece to the Narrative shows his ship standing south under a press of sail, with the conviction, founded upon his study of Col. Reid's law of storms, and which the result proved correct, that he should thus pass out of the storm. The entire narrative is full of interest; he several times entered and came out of the hurricane, lay to to avoid it, and finally, having reached lat. 3. 35, waited for the hurricane to take its south-eastward course and leave him a clear sea, on which, with a prosperous wind, and without damage of any kind from a storm by which several other ships were

severe sufferers, he sailed on to the Cape. The interest of the account is increased by the fact that in the Transept of the Exhibition is to be found on the stand of the model of the *Queen* (110), the main topsail of the *Trafalgar* blown to ribbons, and twisted into a plait in this same hurricane, in lat. 25, where the *Blenheim* lay to, waiting on the recurring of the storm, at eight in the morning of the 22nd. At three on the same morning, Captain Methven, who knew that his ship was fast overtaking the E.N.E. verge of the whirlwind hurricane, which by standing south he had cleared on the 19th, called up his crew to close reef topsails, with the remark, "Look sharp, or in half an hour you will have nothing but the bolt rope at your yards." Other vessels were severe sufferers: the *Anne Lenox*, on the 21st, was thrown on her beam ends, lost foremast, jibboom, galley, boats, binnacle, wheel, and all the port bulwarks, stanchions, &c.; the poop deck was stove in, one of the beams broken, the cabin and forecabin completely filled with water, and a man washed overboard and drowned. On the same day the *Sydney Griffiths* lost top-gallant-masts, mizen-topmast, jibboom, and badly sprung her bowsprit; the *Washington* was thrown on her beam ends, and lost masts, sails, and rigging. The *Highwood* suffered so severely between the 20th and 23rd, that, having had everything blown away, her rudder-stock broken, several of the crew severely injured, and the carpenter dead of his wounds, the crew were obliged to desert her. There were numerous other disasters, but these are sufficient to show the importance of a knowledge of the law of storms. There was no lack of seamanship on the part of the commanders of these disabled ships, save that they did not know how to get out of the hurricane. On the 28th, another hurricane sprang up, and three vessels were at all events saved all injury—the *Catherine Apear*, Capt. Fowler, the *Jules*, Capt. Thuillier, and the *Josephine Loiseau*, Capt. Laburg—by their captains having hove to, and allowed, the storm to drive past. "I feel confident," says Capt. Fowler, "that this simple manoeuvre of heaving to at a proper time saved the ship under my command from suffering any damage, and the 340 souls on board from meeting any accident." There is no need to say more to convince of the importance of the subject.

Our Engraving represents H.M.S. *Meander* in a williw in the Straits of Magellan—a species of hurricane squalls, the laws of which, as well as that of the white squalls of the Mediterranean, remain to be investigated. There can be no doubt, however, that they have a law, and which Colonel Reid's appointment to the Governorship of Malta will enable him, by inquiries on the spot, to develop.

The following are the details of the *Meander* storm, by the Artist, who was a passenger in the vessel:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Meander* (just returned from the coast of South America) came through the Straits, and is the largest sailing vessel which has made the passage. During her passage through, the *Meander* experienced several of those violent squalls, known as 'williwaws,' or hurricane squalls—gusts which come rushing down the steep sides of the mountains, and burst out from the valleys with incredible fury. From a light air, scarcely sufficient to give a vessel steerage way, or a perfect calm, the water in an instant becomes torn up and driven forwards into a sheet of foam, which is caught off and goes away in a cloud of mist along the surface to leeward, the gust at times becoming subdivided into a number of small whirlwinds, each a miniature typhoon with a centre of its own, travelling rapidly forward, and carrying with it a column of white vapour. While this is occurring in one part, in another place, not far off, the water will be seen perfectly calm and undisturbed.

In these puffs, a vessel, with scarcely a moment's warning, is on her broadside, every sail strained to bursting, yards bending, topmasts straining over to leeward, and threatening every instant to go over the side. In a squall of this kind, which caught the *Meander*, her foresail was split literally to ribbons, the mizen-topmast sheet going at the same time. They pass over quickly, leaving the vessel, perhaps half a wreck, to make the best of her disaster, and repair damages in the calm and sunshine which generally follow.

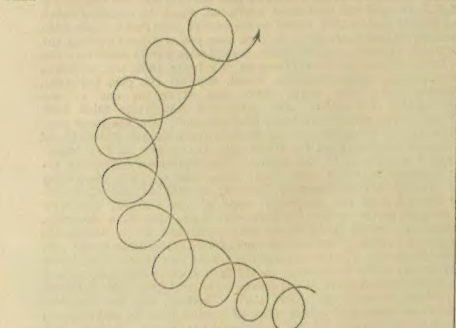
The *Meander* entered the Straits of Magellan, from the Pacific, on the western side, May 13th; coming out into the Atlantic, by the eastern opening, on the 23d of same month, making nine days in the Straits, exclusive of the day of entering and leaving. She anchored every night, the days being very short.

"Direction of Williwaws."—These squalls appear to be very much influenced in their direction by the form and position of the valleys upon which they descend from the higher land behind. This effect upon the



HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "MEANDER" IN A SQUALL, IN THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

direction of wind from the form of land was also apparent in the more steady breeze blowing through the Straits, when rounding Cape Froward, the most southern point of Patagonia; the wind, which had been at W., drew right round after us to S.W., the only alteration in sail, as we turned again to the northward, being in shifting over the studding-sails."



DIAGRAM, SHOWING THE WHIRL OF A HURRICANE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE EQUATOR.

Lord Palmerston has addressed the following letter on this important subject to the various British Consuls abroad—a similar one having been dispatched from the Colonial Office—requesting their co-operation in obtaining information relative to atmospheric phenomena connected with storms and hurricanes—

Sir—I transmit you copies of a letter, with its inclosures, which I have received from Colonel Reid, of the Royal Engineers, who for many years has devoted his attention to the theory of storms, a d whose object has been to investigate, with a view to practical use in navigation, the law by which storms and variable winds are governed. In order that an investigation of this nature may be practically useful, it is essential that facts connected with the atmospheric phenomena in question should be carefully observed and accurately recorded over as large a portion as possible of the surface of the globe by persons of education, and whose scientific attainments or professional avocations qualify them for making such observations. Colonel Reid has suggested that such observations could be easily made and recorded by captains of ports, masters of lighthouses, harbour-masters, and others, whose professional pursuits naturally lead them to be constant observers of atmospheric phenomena. The inclosures in Colonel Reid's letter will more fully point out the importance of the information on the subject of storms may be collected. I have accordingly to instruct you to use your best endeavours to procure such information on this important subject, and you will transmit to me as far as possible an abstract of the information you may have obtained, with such remarks as may suggest themselves to you. If you can add diagrams, to show the track of any remarkable storms, it would greatly aid to the value of your reports. As it is of importance to circulate as widely as possible information as to storm tracks, you should encourage the publication of such information in newspapers and periodical works. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL REID, R.E.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM REID, eldest son of the Rev. James Reid, a clergyman of the Scotch Church at Kinglassie, in Fifeshire, was born at that place, within four or five miles of the birth-place of Adam Smith, in 1791, and brought up at Woolwich Academy, for the corps of Engineers; he entered the army in 1809, and served during the last four years of the war in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington. After the conclusion of the Peace, he served on the coast of America, under General Lambert, until the conclusion of the war there, and rejoined the Duke of Wellington again in Belgium in 1815. In 1816 he served in the expedition against Algiers; was adjutant of the corps of Sappers for some years after the Peace, in 1838 was appointed to the governorship of the Bermudas; and, in 1846, of the Windward West India Islands, and in both was fortunate enough, by the firm and impartial exercise of power, to gain the confidence and goodwill of the entire population. On his arrival in Bermuda, in 1839, he found agriculture far behind; corn and hay were imported; there was but little fruit—bitter citron trees grew everywhere; and in sight of Government House was a wide swamp. Colonel Reid set the example of improvement. He grafted sweet orange on a bitter citron tree, in front of the Government House; it bore good fruit, and soon all the bitter trees were grafted. He drained the swamp, imported ploughs, had ploughing taught, gave prizes for best productions; and in 1846 held a grand agricultural *fete* in a fine dry meadow field—the old swamp. In fact, he gave new spirit to the people, showed them how to work out their own prosperity, changed the face of the island, and won the title of the Good Governor of the Bermudas; he is still affectionately remembered in Bermuda. In 1848 he returned to England, and in 1849 was appointed Commanding Engineer at Woolwich, an appointment which he now holds, and commands the Engineer officers and Sappers and Miners at the Exhibition; and, on the resignation of Mr. Robert Stephenson, Colonel Reid was requested by the Royal Commission to become, in his room, Chairman of the Executive Committee, upon which he has throughout served with unremitting attention.

But, though extending, both in peace and war, in civil and military capacities, over more than forty years, the public services of Colonel Reid bear no comparison to those he has rendered by his investigation of the facts developing the laws of hurricanes and storms in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

We have felt it in the preceding page, to give some idea of the labours of Colonel Reid, not merely in justice to him, but in the hope of having the law of storms made a subject of examination of captains by the navigation department of the Board of Trade for first-class certificates, as it already forms an item of instruction at the Greenwich Royal Naval School. It is no small matter, and were well worthy the labour of a life, to have disarmed, as Colonel Reid has done, this scourge of the ocean of the terrors of its name. His work, published at Weyles, High Holborn, in 1849, and entitled "The Process of the Development of the Law of Storms and the variable Winds, with the practical application of the subject to navigation," he has laid down plain rules for sailing in perfect safety as to hurricanes; so that, in truth, he may be said to have enabled man, even on the great depths, to laugh at the tempest; it passes him as a bound giant—the power of knowledge has conquered even the huge terrors. The mariner, warned by his prophet barometer can watch its coming, touch it as it passes, use its outer winds as favouring breezes, sail with it, into it, pass it, gaze upon its vivid lightnings, listen with wonder to its thunder roar and howling whirl, and, as it dies away moaning in the distance, sail on unharmed.

A third edition of the "Development" was published by Colonel Reid last year. In the present month Colonel Reid has been appointed to the Governorship of Malta. The appointment was given without his having had the least idea of the intention; but he deserves it for the character he won when Governor of the Bermudas, and the lasting service he has rendered to all sea-goers. Our portrait is from a Daguerrotype taken at Bermuda.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. R. Ashford.—We repeat, that two Knights and a King could not effect mate against the proper defence. The position you give is one that can never be forced. If the solitary King is moved correctly, we are driven for space, that the shorter a signature is, the better. C. P. A. Weymouth.—The problem in question must have succeeded. BATTER.—The solution of Enigma No. 674 is, 1. R to Q 4th. 2. B to K 5th. 3. P to Q 4th. 4. R to K 4th. 5. B to K 5th. 6. P to Q 4th. 7. R to K 4th. 8. B to K 5th. 9. P to Q 4th. 10. R to K 4th. 11. B to K 5th. 12. P to Q 4th. 13. R to K 4th. 14. B to K 5th. 15. P to Q 4th. 16. R to K 4th. 17. B to K 5th. 18. P to Q 4th. 19. R to K 4th. 20. B to K 5th. 21. P to Q 4th. 22. R to K 4th. 23. B to K 5th. 24. P to Q 4th. 25. R to K 4th. 26. B to K 5th. 27. P to Q 4th. 28. R to K 4th. 29. B to K 5th. 30. P to Q 4th. 31. R to K 4th. 32. B to K 5th. 33. P to Q 4th. 34. R to K 4th. 35. B to K 5th. 36. P to Q 4th. 37. R to K 4th. 38. B to K 5th. 39. P to Q 4th. 40. R to K 4th. 41. B to K 5th. 42. P to Q 4th. 43. R to K 4th. 44. B to K 5th. 45. P to Q 4th. 46. R to K 4th. 47. B to K 5th. 48. P to Q 4th. 49. R to K 4th. 50. B to K 5th. 51. P to Q 4th. 52. R to K 4th. 53. B to K 5th. 54. P to Q 4th. 55. R to K 4th. 56. B to K 5th. 57. P to Q 4th. 58. R to K 4th. 59. B to K 5th. 60. P to Q 4th. 61. R to K 4th. 62. B to K 5th. 63. P to Q 4th. 64. R to K 4th. 65. B to K 5th. 66. P to Q 4th. 67. R to K 4th. 68. B to K 5th. 69. P to Q 4th. 70. R to K 4th. 71. B to K 5th. 72. P to Q 4th. 73. R to K 4th. 74. B to K 5th. 75. P to Q 4th. 76. R to K 4th. 77. B to K 5th. 78. P to Q 4th. 79. R to K 4th. 80. B to K 5th. 81. P to Q 4th. 82. R to K 4th. 83. B to K 5th. 84. P to Q 4th. 85. R to K 4th. 86. B to K 5th. 87. P to Q 4th. 88. R to K 4th. 89. B to K 5th. 90. P to Q 4th. 91. R to K 4th. 92. B to K 5th. 93. P to Q 4th. 94. R to K 4th. 95. B to K 5th. 96. P to Q 4th. 97. R to K 4th. 98. B to K 5th. 99. P to Q 4th. 100. R to K 4th. 101. B to K 5th. 102. P to Q 4th. 103. R to K 4th. 104. B to K 5th. 105. P to Q 4th. 106. R to K 4th. 107. B to K 5th. 108. P to Q 4th. 109. R to K 4th. 110. B to K 5th. 111. P to Q 4th. 112. R to K 4th. 113. B to K 5th. 114. P to Q 4th. 115. R to K 4th. 116. B to K 5th. 117. P to Q 4th. 118. R to K 4th. 119. B to K 5th. 120. P to Q 4th. 121. R to K 4th. 122. B to K 5th. 123. P to Q 4th. 124. R to K 4th. 125. B to K 5th. 126. P to Q 4th. 127. R to K 4th. 128. B to K 5th. 129. P to Q 4th. 130. R to K 4th. 131. B to K 5th. 132. P to Q 4th. 133. R to K 4th. 134. B to K 5th. 135. P to Q 4th. 136. R to K 4th. 137. B to K 5th. 138. P to Q 4th. 139. R to K 4th. 140. B to K 5th. 141. P to Q 4th. 142. R to K 4th. 143. B to K 5th. 144. P to Q 4th. 145. R to K 4th. 146. B to K 5th. 147. P to Q 4th. 148. R to K 4th. 149. B to K 5th. 150. P to Q 4th. 151. R to K 4th. 152. B to K 5th. 153. P to Q 4th. 154. R to K 4th. 155. B to K 5th. 156. P to Q 4th. 157. R to K 4th. 158. B to K 5th. 159. P to Q 4th. 160. R to K 4th. 161. B to K 5th. 162. P to Q 4th. 163. R to K 4th. 164. B to K 5th. 165. P to Q 4th. 166. R to K 4th. 167. B to K 5th. 168. P to Q 4th. 169. R to K 4th. 170. B to K 5th. 171. P to Q 4th. 172. R to K 4th. 173. B to K 5th. 174. P to Q 4th. 175. R to K 4th. 176. B to K 5th. 177. P to Q 4th. 178. R to K 4th. 179. B to K 5th. 180. P to Q 4th. 181. R to K 4th. 182. B to K 5th. 183. P to Q 4th. 184. R to K 4th. 185. B to K 5th. 186. P to Q 4th. 187. R to K 4th. 188. B to K 5th. 189. P to Q 4th. 190. R to K 4th. 191. B to K 5th. 192. P to Q 4th. 193. R to K 4th. 194. B to K 5th. 195. P to Q 4th. 196. R to K 4th. 197. B to K 5th. 198. P to Q 4th. 199. R to K 4th. 200. B to K 5th. 201. P to Q 4th. 202. R to K 4th. 203. B to K 5th. 204. P to Q 4th. 205. R to K 4th. 206. B to K 5th. 207. P to Q 4th. 208. R to K 4th. 209. B to K 5th. 210. P to Q 4th. 211. R to K 4th. 212. B to K 5th. 213. P to Q 4th. 214. R to K 4th. 215. B to K 5th. 216. P to Q 4th. 217. R to K 4th. 218. B to K 5th. 219. P to Q 4th. 220. R to K 4th. 221. B to K 5th. 222. P to Q 4th. 223. R to K 4th. 224. B to K 5th. 225. P to Q 4th. 226. R to K 4th. 227. B to K 5th. 228. P to Q 4th. 229. R to K 4th. 230. B to K 5th. 231. P to Q 4th. 232. R to K 4th. 233. B to K 5th. 234. P to Q 4th. 235. R to K 4th. 236. B to K 5th. 237. P to Q 4th. 238. R to K 4th. 239. B to K 5th. 240. P to Q 4th. 241. R to K 4th. 242. B to K 5th. 243. P to Q 4th. 244. R to K 4th. 245. B to K 5th. 246. P to Q 4th. 247. R to K 4th. 248. B to K 5th. 249. P to Q 4th. 250. R to K 4th. 251. B to K 5th. 252. P to Q 4th. 253. R to K 4th. 254. B to K 5th. 255. P to Q 4th. 256. R to K 4th. 257. B to K 5th. 258. P to Q 4th. 259. R to K 4th. 260. B to K 5th. 261. P to Q 4th. 262. R to K 4th. 263. B to K 5th. 264. P to Q 4th. 265. R to K 4th. 266. B to K 5th. 267. P to Q 4th. 268. R to K 4th. 269. B to K 5th. 270. P to Q 4th. 271. R to K 4th. 272. B to K 5th. 273. P to Q 4th. 274. R to K 4th. 275. B to K 5th. 276. P to Q 4th. 277. R to K 4th. 278. B to K 5th. 279. P to Q 4th. 280. R to K 4th. 281. B to K 5th. 282. P to Q 4th. 283. R to K 4th. 284. B to K 5th. 285. P to Q 4th. 286. R to K 4th. 287. B to K 5th. 288. P to Q 4th. 289. R to K 4th. 290. B to K 5th. 291. P to Q 4th. 292. R to K 4th. 293. B to K 5th. 294. P to Q 4th. 295. R to K 4th. 296. B to K 5th. 297. P to Q 4th. 298. R to K 4th. 299. B to K 5th. 300. P to Q 4th. 301. R to K 4th. 302. B to K 5th. 303. P to Q 4th. 304. R to K 4th. 305. B to K 5th. 306. P to Q 4th. 307. R to K 4th. 308. B to K 5th. 309. P to Q 4th. 310. R to K 4th. 311. B to K 5th. 312. P to Q 4th. 313. R to K 4th. 314. B to K 5th. 315. P to Q 4th. 316. R to K 4th. 317. B to K 5th. 318. P to Q 4th. 319. R to K 4th. 320. B to K 5th. 321. P to Q 4th. 322. R to K 4th. 323. B to K 5th. 324. P to Q 4th. 325. R to K 4th. 326. B to K 5th. 327. P to Q 4th. 328. R to K 4th. 329. B to K 5th. 330. P to Q 4th. 331. R to K 4th. 332. B to K 5th. 333. P to Q 4th. 334. R to K 4th. 335. B to K 5th. 336. P to Q 4th. 337. R to K 4th. 338. B to K 5th. 339. P to Q 4th. 340. R to K 4th. 341. B to K 5th. 342. P to Q 4th. 343. R to K 4th. 344. B to K 5th. 345. P to Q 4th. 346. R to K 4th. 347. B to K 5th. 348. P to Q 4th. 349. R to K 4th. 350. B to K 5th. 351. P to Q 4th. 352. R to K 4th. 353. B to K 5th. 354. P to Q 4th. 355. R to K 4th. 356. B to K 5th. 357. P to Q 4th. 358. R to K 4th. 359. B to K 5th. 360. P to Q 4th. 361. R to K 4th. 362. B to K 5th. 363. P to Q 4th. 364. R to K 4th. 365. B to K 5th. 366. P to Q 4th. 367. R to K 4th. 368. B to K 5th. 369. P to Q 4th. 370. R to K 4th. 371. B to K 5th. 372. P to Q 4th. 373. R to K 4th. 374. B to K 5th. 375. P to Q 4th. 376. R to K 4th. 377. B to K 5th. 378. P to Q 4th. 379. R to K 4th. 380. B to K 5th. 381. P to Q 4th. 382. R to K 4th. 383. B to K 5th. 384. P to Q 4th. 385. R to K 4th. 386. B to K 5th. 387. P to Q 4th. 388. R to K 4th. 389. B to K 5th. 390. P to Q 4th. 391. R to K 4th. 392. B to K 5th. 393. P to Q 4th. 394. R to K 4th. 395. B to K 5th. 396. P to Q 4th. 397. R to K 4th. 398. B to K 5th. 399. P to Q 4th. 400. R to K 4th. 401. B to K 5th. 402. P to Q 4th. 403. R to K 4th. 404. B to K 5th. 405. P to Q 4th. 406. R to K 4th. 407. B to K 5th. 408. P to Q 4th. 409. R to K 4th. 410. B to K 5th. 411. P to Q 4th. 412. R to K 4th. 413. B to K 5th. 414. P to Q 4th. 415. R to K 4th. 416. B to K 5th. 417. P to Q 4th. 418. R to K 4th. 419. B to K 5th. 420. P to Q 4th. 421. R to K 4th. 422. B to K 5th. 423. P to Q 4th. 424. R to K 4th. 425. B to K 5th. 426. P to Q 4th. 427. R to K 4th. 428. B to K 5th. 429. P to Q 4th. 430. R to K 4th. 431. B to K 5th. 432. P to Q 4th. 433. R to K 4th. 434. B to K 5th. 435. P to Q 4th. 436. R to K 4th. 437. B to K 5th. 438. P to Q 4th. 439. R to K 4th. 440. B to K 5th. 441. P to Q 4th. 442. R to K 4th. 443. B to K 5th. 444. P to Q 4th. 445. R to K 4th. 446. B to K 5th. 447. P to Q 4th. 448. R to K 4th. 449. B to K 5th. 450. P to Q 4th. 451. R to K 4th. 452. B to K 5th. 453. P to Q 4th. 454. R to K 4th. 455. B to K 5th. 456. P to Q 4th. 457. R to K 4th. 458. B to K 5th. 459. P to Q 4th. 460. R to K 4th. 461. B to K 5th. 462. P to Q 4th. 463. R to K 4th. 464. B to K 5th. 465. P to Q 4th. 466. R to K 4th. 467. B to K 5th. 468. P to Q 4th. 469. R to K 4th. 470. B to K 5th. 471. P to Q 4th. 472. R to K 4th. 473. B to K 5th. 474. P to Q 4th. 475. R to K 4th. 476. B to K 5th. 477. P to Q 4th. 478. R to K 4th. 479. B to K 5th. 480. P to Q 4th. 481. R to K 4th. 482. B to K 5th. 483. P to Q 4th. 484. R to K 4th. 485. B to K 5th. 486. P to Q 4th. 487. R to K 4th. 488. B to K 5th. 489. P to Q 4th. 490. R to K 4th. 491. B to K 5th. 492. P to Q 4th. 493. R to K 4th. 494. B to K 5th. 495. P to Q 4th. 496. R to K 4th. 497. B to K 5th. 498. P to Q 4th. 499. R to K 4th. 500. B to K 5th. 501. P to Q 4th. 502. R to K 4th. 503. B to K 5th. 504. P to Q 4th. 505. R to K 4th. 506. B to K 5th. 507. P to Q 4th. 508. R to K 4th. 509. B to K 5th. 510. P to Q 4th. 511. R to K 4th. 512. B to K 5th. 513. P to Q 4th. 514. R to K 4th. 515. B to K 5th. 516. P to Q 4th. 517. R to K 4th. 518. B to K 5th. 519. P to Q 4th. 520. R to K 4th. 521. B to K 5th. 522. P to Q 4th. 523. R to K 4th. 524. B to K 5th. 525. P to Q 4th. 526. R to K 4th. 527. B to K 5th. 528. P to Q 4th. 529. R to K 4th. 530. B to K 5th. 531. P to Q 4th. 532. R to K 4th. 533. B to K 5th. 534. P to Q 4th. 535. R to K 4th. 536. B to K 5th. 537. P to Q 4th. 538. R to K 4th. 539. B to K 5th. 540. P to Q 4th. 541. R to K 4th. 542. B to K 5th. 543. P to Q 4th. 544. R to K 4th. 545. B to K 5th. 546. P to Q 4th. 547. R to K 4th. 548. B to K 5th. 549. P to Q 4th. 550. R to K 4th. 551. B to K 5th. 552. P to Q 4th. 553. R to K 4th. 554. B to K 5th. 555. P to Q 4th. 556. R to K 4th. 557. B to K 5th. 558. P to Q 4th. 559. R to K 4th. 560. B to K 5th. 561. P to Q 4th. 562. R to K 4th. 563. B to K 5th. 564. P to Q 4th. 565. R to K 4th. 566. B to K 5th. 567. P to Q 4th. 568. R to K 4th. 569. B to K 5th. 570. P to Q 4th. 571. R to K 4th. 572. B to K 5th. 573. P to Q 4th. 574. R to K 4th. 575. B to K 5th. 576. P to Q 4th. 577. R to K 4th. 578. B to K 5th. 579. P to Q 4th. 580. R to K 4th. 581. B to K 5th. 582. P to Q 4th. 583. R to K 4th. 584. B to K 5th. 585. P to Q 4th. 586. R to K 4th. 587. B to K 5th. 588. P to Q 4th. 589. R to K 4th. 590. B to K 5th. 591. P to Q 4th. 592. R to K 4th. 593. B to K 5th. 594. P to Q 4th. 595. R to K 4th. 596. B to K 5th. 597. P to Q 4th. 598. R to K 4th. 599. B to K 5th. 600. P to Q 4th. 601. R to K 4th. 602. B to K 5th. 603. P to Q 4th. 604. R to K 4th. 605. B to K 5th. 606. P to Q 4th. 607. R to K 4th. 608. B to K 5th. 609. P to Q 4th. 610. R to K 4th. 611. B to K 5th. 612. P to Q 4th. 613. R to K 4th. 614. B to K 5th. 615. P to Q 4th. 616. R to K 4th. 617. B to K 5th. 618. P to Q 4th. 619. R to K 4th. 620. B to K 5th. 621. P to Q 4th. 622. R to K 4th. 623. B to K 5th. 624. P to Q 4th. 625. R to K 4th. 626. B to K 5th. 627. P to Q 4th. 628. R to K 4th. 629. B to K 5th. 630. P to Q 4th. 631. R to K 4th. 632. B to K 5th. 633. P to Q 4th. 634. R to K 4th. 635. B to K 5th. 636. P to Q 4th. 637. R to K 4th. 638. B to K 5th. 639. P to Q 4th. 640. R to K 4th. 641. B to K 5th. 642. P to Q 4th. 643. R to K 4th. 644. B to K 5th. 645. P to Q 4th. 646. R to K 4th. 647. B to K 5th. 648. P to Q 4th. 649. R to K 4th. 650. B to K 5th. 651. P to Q 4th. 652. R to K 4th. 653. B to K 5th. 654. P to Q 4th. 655. R to K 4th. 656. B to K 5th. 657. P to Q 4th. 658. R to K 4th. 659. B to K 5th. 660. P to Q 4th. 661. R to K 4th. 662. B to K 5th. 663. P to Q 4th. 664. R to K 4th. 665. B to K 5th. 666. P to Q 4th. 667. R to K 4th. 668. B to K 5th. 669. P to Q 4th. 670. R to K 4th. 671. B to K 5th. 672. P to Q 4th. 673. R to K 4th. 674. B to K 5th. 675. P to Q 4th. 676. R to K 4th. 677. B to K 5th. 678. P to Q 4th. 679. R to K 4th. 680. B to K 5th. 681. P to Q 4th. 682. R to K 4th. 683. B to K 5th. 684. P to Q 4th. 685. R to K 4th. 686. B to K 5th. 687. P to Q 4th. 688. R to K 4th. 689. B to K 5th. 690. P to Q 4th. 691. R to K 4th. 692. B to K 5th. 693. P to Q 4th. 694. R to K 4th. 695. B to K 5th. 696. P to Q 4th. 697. R to K 4th. 698. B to K 5th. 699. P to Q 4th. 700. R to K 4th. 701. B to K 5th. 702. P to Q 4th. 703. R to K 4th. 704. B to K 5th. 705. P to Q 4th. 706. R to K 4th. 707. B to K 5th. 708. P to Q 4th. 709. R to K 4th. 710. B to K 5th. 711. P to Q 4th. 712. R to K 4th. 713. B to K 5th. 714. P to Q 4th. 715. R to K 4th. 716. B to K 5th. 717. P to Q 4th. 718. R to K 4th. 719. B to K 5th. 720. P to Q 4th. 721. R to K 4th. 722. B to K 5th. 723. P to Q 4th. 724. R to K 4th. 725. B to K 5th. 726. P to Q 4th. 727. R to K 4th. 728. B to K 5th. 729. P to Q 4th. 730. R to K 4th. 731. B to K 5th. 732. P to Q 4th. 733. R to K 4th. 734. B to K 5th. 735. P to Q 4th. 736. R to K 4th. 737. B to K 5th. 738. P to Q 4th. 739. R to K 4th. 740. B to K 5th. 741. P to Q 4th. 742. R to K 4th. 743. B to K 5th. 744. P to Q 4th. 745. R to K 4th. 746. B to K 5th. 747. P to Q 4th. 748. R to K 4th. 749. B to K 5th. 750. P to Q 4th. 751. R to K 4th. 752. B to K 5th. 753. P to Q 4th. 754. R to K 4th. 755. B to K 5th. 756. P to Q 4th. 757. R to K 4th. 758. B to K 5th. 759. P to Q 4th. 760. R to K 4th. 761. B to K 5th. 762. P to Q 4th. 763. R to K 4th. 764. B to K 5th. 765. P to Q 4th. 766. R to K 4th. 767. B to K 5th. 768. P to Q 4th. 769. R to K 4th. 770. B to K 5th. 771. P to Q 4th. 772. R to K 4th. 773. B to K 5th. 774. P to Q 4th. 775. R to K 4th. 776. B to K 5th. 777. P to Q 4th. 778. R to K 4th. 779. B to K 5th. 780. P to Q 4th. 781. R to K 4th. 782. B to K 5th. 783. P to Q 4th. 784. R to K 4th. 785. B to K 5th. 786. P to Q 4th. 787. R to K 4th. 788. B to K 5th. 789. P to Q 4th. 790. R to K 4th. 791. B to K 5th. 792. P to Q 4th. 793. R to K 4th. 794. B to K 5th. 795. P to Q 4th. 796. R to K 4th. 797. B to K 5th. 798. P to Q 4th. 799. R to K 4th. 800. B to K 5th. 801. P to Q 4th. 802. R to K 4th. 803. B to K 5th. 804. P to Q 4th. 805. R to K 4th. 806. B to K 5th. 807. P to Q 4th. 808. R to K 4th. 809. B to K 5th. 810. P to Q 4th. 811. R to K 4th. 812. B to K 5th. 813. P to Q 4th. 814. R to K 4th. 815. B to K 5th. 816. P to Q 4th. 817. R to K 4th. 818. B to K 5th. 819. P to Q 4th. 820. R to K 4th. 821. B to K 5th. 822. P to Q 4th. 823. R to K 4th. 824. B to K 5th. 825. P to Q 4th. 826. R to K 4th. 827. B to K 5th. 828. P to Q 4th. 829. R to K 4th. 830. B to K 5th. 831. P to Q 4th. 832. R to K 4th. 833. B to K 5th. 834. P to Q 4th. 835. R to K 4th. 836. B to K 5th. 837. P to Q 4th. 838. R to K 4th. 839. B to K 5th. 840. P to Q 4th. 841. R to K 4th. 842. B to K 5th. 843. P to Q 4th. 844. R to K 4th. 845. B to K 5th. 846. P to Q 4th. 847. R to K 4th. 848. B to K 5th. 849. P to Q 4th. 850. R to K 4th. 851. B to K 5th. 852. P to Q 4th. 853. R to K 4th. 854. B to K 5th. 855. P to Q 4th. 856. R to K 4th. 857. B to K 5th. 858. P to Q 4th. 859. R to K 4th. 860. B to K 5th. 861. P to Q 4th. 862. R to K 4th. 863. B to K 5th. 864. P to Q 4th. 865.

MUSIC

THE BRUSSELS SEPTEMBER FETES

(From our own Correspondent.)

Genoa	23	Total	7238
-------	----	----	----	----	----	-------	----	----	------

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S

SURREY.
A clever English adaptation, by Mr. George Fisher, of *Le Tour du monde*, 1873.

SURREY.

The Surrey audience received the opera with the greatest enthusiasm, applauding vehemently the touching and vigorous acting of Miss Rumer, whose voice is in excellent condition—the delightful vocalisation of Miss Poole, and the artistic exertions of Messrs. Travers and Burant. Great care has been exhibited in the mounting of the work; and if the operatic execution be compared with that of a few years since, it will be quite evident that the amateurs south of the Thames begin to exhibit no small appreciation of art progress.

PRINCESS'

[illegible]

ADELPHI.

" Ladies and Gentlemen—My good, kind, indulgent patrons, it is with feelings of gratitude beyond my powers of expression, that I appear before you, to bid you, for a time, adieu. To this country—so generous in its sympathies for the stranger, wherever born—I owe my present proud position; for you gave a value, by your golden opinions, to their little talent which my warm-hearted American friends discovered and encouraged. My direction of this theatre, through the liberality of the manager and the sympathetic zeal of a talented

"I am a free thinker; and the affectionate desire of a talented company, has been a labor of love to me, as appears also to the crowded assembly here tonight. I have no doubt, that you will all sympathize deeply with me, in my efforts to enlighten the ignorant and the oppressed. I feel it my duty to omit—especially such a one as this, with their flattering eulogiums well locked in memory—to thank the press collectively and individually without them the actor's calling would cease to be an art. Nothing, ladies and gentlemen, would take me from you but a duty of gratitude I hold sacred to those in the New World, who first took me by the hand; and I should not think that I had done that duty if I did not visit them again, and leave them more than ever to be remembered by me. Ladies and gentlemen, my heart is too full to say more than with all my heart I thank you—with all my heart I bid you adieu.
—*I dare write White.*"

After this, we were informed that the company presented Madame Celeste with a testimonial of their personal regards—an elegant bracelet, which was received with due acknowledgments.

We present our readers with a Portrait of Madame Celeste, in the character of the victim of the Iron Mask, quivering awaiting her fearful destiny, from which, however, she is saved by the self-sacrifice of the unknown father of his beloved.

During her absence in America, Madame Celeste has been careful to assemble a grand anniversary from the United States in the person of Mr. J. S. Silbee, a delineator of Yankee eccentricities. He made his first appearance on Tuesday, in a piece entitled "The Forest Rose and the Yankee Tough-Boy." To describe this affair, is next to impossible. Much, of course, is related to the national peculiarities caricatured, must be taken on trust. The style of the actor is so broad and ludicrous, that the spectator is irresistibly affected, or rather literally convulsed with laughter. The theatre, from beginning to end of the piece, was in a roar. In fact, the drama is poor and the acting is so bad, that it is as forcible as it is new. Quiver and silent Jonathanisms, are corroborated by the "Geeo Geei Reel," in which Mr. Silbee dashes as he never dashed before him. When all was over, he delivered a brief address, or apology, promising to be "stronger and slicker" at another occasion, when he hoped to get rid of his present cold, and consequently to deliver a more brilliant performance. The audience was well pleased to witness the incoherence of the audience. Truly, Mr. J. Silbee promises to be a local attraction.

			1880.	1881.	
January ..	..	..	13,154	14,709	
February ..	..	..	3,295	8,710	
March ..	..	..	5,569	10,035	
April ..	..	..	14,627	27,779	
May ..	..	..	43,846	33,858	
June ..	..	..	11,793	34,402	
July ..	..	..	33,446	48,812	
August ..	..	..	18,092	30,251	
			113,702	292,836	
Increase this year ..	..	..	..	43,134	
During the first week of September there were thirty-four emigrant arrivals from the following places in Europe					
Antwerp ..	..	91	Glasgow ..	..	142
Bremen ..	..	725	Gottenburg ..	..	221
Bristol ..	..	23	Hamburg ..	..	337
Gardiff ..	..	23	Havre ..	..	862
York ..	..	347	Liverpool ..	..	3147
Pruln ..	..	13	London ..	..	894
Salway ..	..	153			
Genoa ..	..	23			
			Total ..	..	7238



AMELIA BLOOMER, ORIGINATOR OF THE NEW DRESS.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY T. W. BROWN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

SEPTEMBER and the sporting season have brought back country life: if a few persons yet remained in town, they hastened to take their departure, carrying with them the last novelties of this unsettled season. Men's sporting dresses have nothing remarkable for hunting or shooting; taste is the chief guide. The ladies who meet the sportsmen at luncheon, generally ride to the rendezvous; and, as the season is generally chilly,

habits of light cloth are indispensable. They should be in very simple taste: the skirt does not vary, being plain and long. The body should be without ornament, and close round the neck; they are made without collars, the edge being concealed by the turn-down collar of a plain *chemise*. A single row of buttons fastens the habit in front, which can be left open at pleasure, by turning in the lapels; in this case a *jaquet chemise* may be worn, but it should be plain, simple, and without embroidery or lace. The sleeves fit closely to the arm, closed tight to the wrist, and are hid by plain wristbands, and well starched. Loose sleeves are also made with *jaquet* under-sleeves, buttoning at the wrists; a facing finishes the sleeves; but the plain sleeve is preferable, the hand being much freer, and unencumbered for using the bridle. A black ribbon tied round the neck is indispensable. A gentleman's hat without the feather is alone worn, with a green veil. The skirt of the body is short, and almost fitting close to the petticoat, without slits as in the skirts of dresses. The darkest shades are most worn; fancy-coloured stuffs are out of season.

For ladies who follow the hunt in carriages, and who merely appear at the meet, all the dresses for the country which we have spoken of in our late Numbers are fashionable—Valenciennes, nankeen quilting, &c. Short cloth cloaks are very serviceable for this weather, which is constantly liable to change, the sun being hot in the daytime, but the nights are cold. The shape of these dresses is the same as those of last spring, round, and falling straight, mousquetaire form, more or less plain, but generally trimmed with embroidery, braid, and lace, without fringe.

We have already spoken of the appearance of scarfs at the end of the summer season; others are preparing for autumn, which will partake of the summer mantelet scarf and the winter cloak. The shape behind is like a scarf, and ends with a point in front. They may be trimmed with a slight fringe, lace, embroidery, braid, and jet; if a very handsome scarf is desired, it can be trimmed with two rows of deep lace.

We should also mention a fashion which is about to be introduced, but which is only fit for the country; and even there it is anything but graceful, notwithstanding all the art that may be applied to its disposition. This is a hooded mantelet. It is so difficult to adapt the hood to the mantelet without encumbering the shoulders awkwardly, that we do not think this fashion will be long-lived, except for the country, where it certainly has the advantage of protecting effectually the neck and shoulders against the first chill of autumn. In town dress we are without any novelty at present.



MADAME CELESTE'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN THE "QUEEN'S SECRET."—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

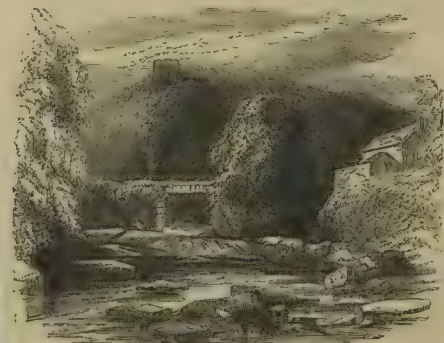
THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Human's habits of bronze zephyr cloth, the body joined to plain skirts, and fitting tight. Cap, groundwork of embroidered bands and Valenciennes, trimmed with taffetas ribbons. Dark barège dress, three coloured striped flounces setting off the ground, open in front, with skirts to the body; pagoda sleeves, and under sleeves of white muslin, closed at the wrist with Malines lace. Yellow straw bonnet, trimmed with two bunches of cock's feathers. Redingote or paletot of grey taffetas, trimmed down the front with four rows of quilled ribbon; body open in front, with *basques* or small skirts, trimmed like the dress with two rows only; sleeves open, both the upper and under, trimmed also with quilled ribbons, and the slits joined by plain ribbons. Maslin *chemise* trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

RUINS OF DILSTON HALL, THE SEAT OF THE LAST EARL OF DERWENTWATER.

THE romantic scenery of the Devil-water, a stream near which Dilston, or Devilstone Hall is situated, and the desolate appearance of the ruined Hall itself, are entirely in unison with the brief and melancholy history of the devoted and unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater. Dilston, the baronial seat of the ancient

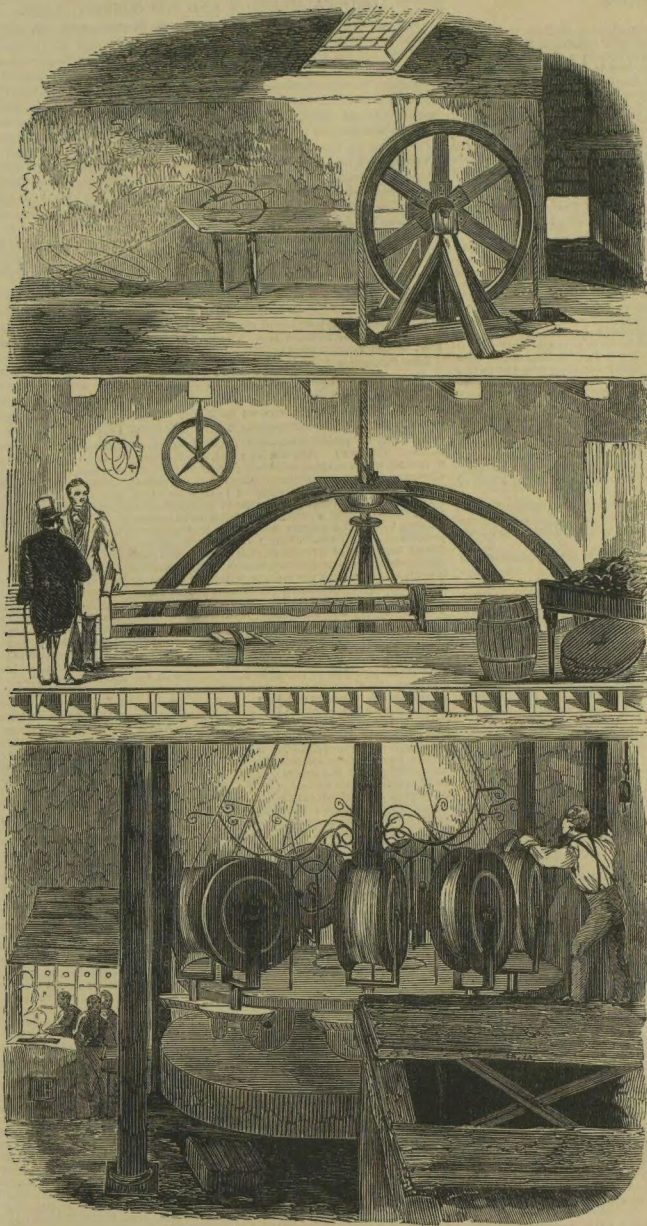


REMAINS OF DILSTON HALL, NORTHUMBERLAND.

family of Devilstone, is about two miles distant from Hexham, in Northumberland. It stands on an eminence at the entrance to a deep woody dell, near the confluence of the Devil-water and the river Tyne. The Hall was rebuilt in 1769, but has since fallen into ruin, with the exception of the chapel belonging to it, which is kept in repair, and whose vault contains the remains of the Ratcliffe family. The baronial tower of the ancient Lords of *Devilstowne* still exists near the premature ruins of the comparatively modern edifice of the Ratcliffe. About two miles higher up the stony course of the river is a spot called the Linnels, where the Lancastrian army encamped previously to the battle of Hexham; and not far from this place, opposite a farm called the Black Hill, is the "Queen's Cave," the traditional scene where the fugitive Queen Margaret and her infant son were protected by the robber after the disastrous battle of Hexham. It is a recess in the rock, 31 feet long and 14 feet broad, but so low as scarcely to allow an ordinary-sized person to stand upright within it.

The Barony of *Devilstowne* passed from the family of that name, in succession, to the Tyndals; a family which produced William Tyndale, one of the first translators of the Scriptures into the English language, and who was burnt for heresy at Antwerp, in 1536. Another member of the family is recorded under the remarkable denomination of "Jock Fitz Jollifock," otherwise "John about the Pan." From this family the barony was transmitted to the Claxtons; one of whom married Sir Edward Ratcliffe, a knight of the body to Henry VIII., and who became heir in remainder to the estates, failing issue of his brother Sir Robert.

The fortunes of the ill-fated Earl, who devoted himself to a forlorn cause, urged by a principle of romantic honour, and the river Tyne. The Hall was rebuilt in 1769, but has since fallen into ruin, with the exception of the chapel belonging to it, which is kept in repair, and whose vault contains the remains of the Ratcliffe family. The baronial tower of the ancient Lords of *Devilstowne* still exists near the premature ruins of the comparatively modern edifice of the Ratcliffe. About two miles higher up the stony course of the river is a spot called the Linnels, where the Lancastrian army encamped previously to the battle of Hexham; and not far from this place, opposite a farm called the Black Hill, is the "Queen's Cave," the traditional scene where the fugitive Queen Margaret and her infant son were protected by the robber after the disastrous battle of Hexham. It is a recess in the rock, 31 feet long and 14 feet broad, but so low as scarcely to allow an ordinary-sized person to stand upright within it.



SECTION OF THE MANUFACTORY, SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE ROPE FROM THE GROUND-FLOOR TO THE WHEEL IN THE SECOND STORY.

unste nobleman, and the downfall of an ancient family; and the aurora borealis, which made an extraordinarily vivid appearance in Northumberland on the night of the execution, is still called by the old people *Lord Derwentwater's corpse lights*.

The Earl was denied his last request, to be laid with his ancestors; embodied in a ballad well known in the north country as "Derwentwater's Farewell":—

Albeit that here in London town
It is my fate to die,
Oh, carry me to Northumberland,
In my father's grave to lie.
There chant my holy requiem
In Rosham's holy towers,
And let six maidens of fair Tyndale
Scatter my grave with flowers.

And his remains were ostensibly interred in the churchyard of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, where there is a stone to his memory, bearing his arms, and an inscription, both nearly obliterated. It is on the north side of the churchyard, overlooking High-street, and not far from the tomb of the Pendrells, celebrated for their devotion to an earlier member of the Stuart family, in whose cause the Earl fell a sacrifice. But either this funeral was a mock ceremony, or the corpse was subsequently disinterred; for, on an examination of the family vault in 1806, made by desire of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, the body was capable of being recognised not only by the mark of decapitation but also, through a remarkable state of preservation, by the open countenance and regular features, which were still found to correspond with the portrait of the ill-starred nobleman. It is traditionally said that the Earl's body was conveyed privately, by night, to this place, and that by day it was deposited in the different houses on the road belonging to persons of the Roman Catholic Church, where solemn obsequies were performed over it. The chapel at Daggonham Park, in Essex, is said to have been one of those resting-places; and at Ingestown, in the same county, there was an old woman, the inmate of an almshouse, not many years ago, whose mother, as she stated, assisted in sewing on the Earl's head. At Thorndon, the seat of Lord Petre, is preserved an oak chest, bearing an inscription in brass, engraved by Lady Derwentwater's order, which contains the dress worn by the Earl at his execution, the neck of the shirt being cut away, and the black serge which covered the block stiffened with blood, and cut through by the fatal blow which severed the head.

A man of feeble mind, who, within a few years, performed the office of paviour, and other duties, in St. Andrew's church, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, familiarly known as Billy Ratcliffe, was believed to be the last representative of the ancient and honourable house of Derwentwater.

THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

THE Company for the execution of this great scientific labour have resumed their operations—it is hoped, to be rewarded by complete and permanent success.

The progress of these operations will hereafter be detailed: our object in this place being to describe, in its several stages, the manufacture of the great submarine telegraph rope, or cable, by means of which England and France are hereafter to possess instant intercommunication.

This stupendous work affords another instance, among many of the present day, in which the rapidity of execution borders on the marvellous; for, though the telegraph-rope be not less than twenty-four miles in length, it has been completed in the short space of three weeks. No manual labour could effect such an undertaking scarcely in as many years; and any one who has had the opportunity of examining the machines employed, will find how much is due to the intelligence and exertions of George F. Newell, an engineer of the Seaham Harbour Iron-works, in Durham. The great machine represented in our illustration was invented and constructed by him in ten days; but this is less won-



WINDING THE IRON WIRE ON THE BOBBIN.

derful than is its originality, its beautiful simplicity, and the clock-like precision of its working. The object for which it has been made is to obviate, as far as possible, any danger to the copper; and it certainly has produced a covering for the little news-transmitting wires, tending very strongly to baffle any attempts of wondering fishermen to cut it through, such as was the fate of the last telegraph between England and France. This, it will be recollected, was simply a copper wire, enclosed in a covering of gutta percha, and its fate was soon sealed.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wollaston (of the firm of Grampton and Wollaston, engineers to the company), the Gutta Percha Company, at their works, enclosed four wires, in all ninety-six miles in length, in a double casing of gutta percha. These, then, by means of a machine, were bound round in yarn steeped in solution of tar, tallow, &c., which form the centre, or heart, of the rope. In this state it is sent through the iron tube of the great machine, which is surrounded by bobbins, whereon is wound as evenly as possible the iron wire which is to form the outer covering.

The winding of this wire, as represented in the Engraving, required great care to ensure its regularity when being transmitted from the bobbins through the laying (perforated) plate seen at the top of the machine, as it is in order to obtain a firm and even coil over the heart, or centre, that this machine has been invented. If, in the course of twisting, any of these iron wires snap, it is immediately welded together, then immersed in a zinc bath to prevent rust, and the process is again continued. After being conveyed out at the door to the coil in the yard, as represented in the View. The steam-engine by which this machine is worked makes 60 revolu-

tions per minute, driving the machine at the rate of 18 revolutions per minute, and drawing off 11 inches of rope in one revolution.

The labour to produce this telegraph has been ceaseless—day and night incessantly has the mighty coil been gathering its miles of length, to be conveyed on board the *Blazer*, the Government steam-ship, to proceed with it across the Channel.

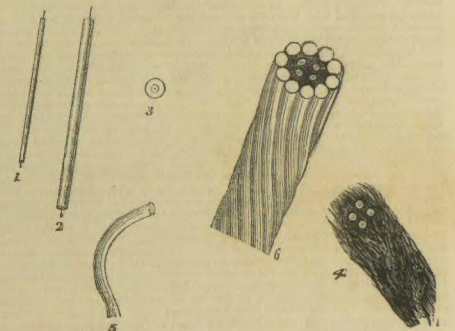


Fig. 1. First layer of gutta percha over the wire.
2. Second layer of gutta percha, enclosing Fig. 1.
3. Section of Fig. 1.
4. Wires bound in yarn steeped in solution.
5. Galvanised iron wire.
6. Complete rope bound with galvanised iron wire.

We are happy to learn that Government holds out every aid and encouragement to the enterprising men who have undertaken to complete permanently what but a very few years since was deemed insanity or, at all events, not quite within the bounds of the possible. The rope has been made by Messrs. Newell and Co., at the works of Mr. E. Weatherley, 39, High-street, Wapping.

To recapitulate, the rope is 24 miles long, and consists of four copper wires, through which the electric currents will pass, insulated by coverings of gutta percha: these are formed into a strand, and served or bound round with spun yarn, forming a core or centre, round which are laid ten iron galvanised wires of 5-16ths of an inch diameter, each welded into one length of 24 miles, and weighing about 15 tons.

The rope weighs altogether about 180 tons; it forms a coil of 30 feet diameter outside, 15 feet inside, and five feet high, and has been made in the short space of 20 days.



THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE COMPLETE.

LORD PALMERSTON AND HIS CONSTITUENTS

(Loud cheers.) This conflict of opinion is not so much a disadvantage those who are
 far continually going on, which leads to the happiest results. (Loud cheers.)
 Another thing is, that the Government and the Parliament of this country,
 being in the last few years, have been laboriously and sedulously occu-
 pied in searching out and carrying out the most important reforms, and that
 if there be other things yet to be done that are not effected, the people feel
 satisfied that, in due course of time, they, in their turn, will meet with adequate
 consideration. (Cheers.) The noble Lord mentioned, as foremost amongst the
 reforms, the repeal of the Corn Laws, the Corporation Acts, and of the
 Roman Catholic Disabilities.] They (the Roman Catholics) have lately been
 in spite of that, reproached us with intolerance and oppression, because we re-
 fused to permit a foreign sovereign to dispense honours and titles in this realm,
 and to permit a foreign sovereign to confer bishoprics at his own will and
 pleasure—(Cheers)—thereby encroaching upon the prerogatives of the Crown,
 and trenching upon the independence of our country. (Hear.) In all other
 respects they were placed upon the same footing as the Protestants; and I cannot
 explain the complaint, that the same degree of intolerance and persecution of
 Protestants in some Catholic countries, and of Catholics in some Protestant
 countries, and intolerance in some Catholic countries of Catholics, and toleration
 in some countries Protestantism is an offence—the incantation
 of Protestant doctrines is a crime—the Bible is denounced as a
 dangerous book, and all other crimes (Loud cheers.) I have been
 speaking of the south of Europe—of Rome, of Naples, of Tuscany, of Spain, and
 of Portugal. I must do the northern countries of Europe the justice of saying,
 that in Austria, as in France, in Prussia, in Belgium, and in the Kingdom of
 the Netherlands, the Government and the Parliament have actually given stipends from the
 purse to clergymen performing the duties of their office in Protestant churches,
 where to bestow so much to the honour of Belgium, that I think it ought every-
 where to be done. I have said that the Government of this country is not
 sitting in the sincere belief of the Catholic religion incompatible with toleration.
 (Loud cheers.) Well, I told my foreign friends that the next step
 in the progress of that liberty which makes England so peaceable and happy,
 and so free from the petty wars of the principal affairs, and popular local
 self-government. Then came the law by which England has been so
 in its nature and direction: the farmer no longer had payments taken from him
 in kind, and his improvements did not any longer subject him to increased taxa-
 tion; and the law by which the duties on the import duties were taken off the
 commodities of the sea, and the duties on the commodities of the land, and the
 navigation, enabled the people of this country to possess the cheapest means of
 transit to this country of those commodities which they required from foreign
 lands. (Cheers.) I said to these foreign gentlemen, this is the secret of the
 little stick that has been put in the fire, and which has produced the red and the
 uniforms; and that any country which pursued the same course would produce
 some aspect of quietude and order which they so much admired here. (Cheers.)
 I am aware that on one point there is not that unanimity which may be said as
 the result of the policy of the Government; for there are some persons, and
 in candour, I must say, I believe a considerable number of persons, who
 respect to the repeal of the important duties on corn, that it is an injury rather
 than a benefit to this country. (Hear, hear.) These persons look to the reim-
 position of the duties under the term of "protection to agriculture." In all
 human affairs, it is a great point to be decided to distinguish between what
 is only difficult, and that which is impossible. (Loud cheers.) With regard to the
 reimposition of an import duty on corn, for the specific and avowed purpose
 of raising the price of food, with the view of increasing the profits of the owners
 and cultivators of the soil, I have no objection to make. I have been looking
 up from the sea to Tiverton, instead of down from Tiverton to the sea. You may
 look upon it that this Protection is near at hand. (Cheering and laughter.) In
 saying that a turn to Protection is an impossibility, I feel convinced that I am
 saying that the cheapness and abundance of food is impossible. No man can

CAVILLE HOUSE, Leicester-square.—To be

SAVILLE HOUSE, Leicester-square.—To be
 sold Daily, after 10 A.M.—The most extraordinary Villa in
 London, and the greatest Wonder of the World—the LAFORD
 GLASSER and her Companion, dressed in the Picturesque Costume
 of the 17th Century, and the most beautiful and interesting
 and the tallest female in the world. That which renders her
 so remarkable is, that in the country where she was born the
 people are a race of dwarfs, seldom exceeding 4 feet in height.—Ad-
 mission, 6d.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.—Illustrations for
 Books, Periodicals, Newspapers, Manufacturers' Catalogues,
 Advertisements, and every variety of Xylographic Design. Drawn
 and Engraved by JOHN DODD, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
 DORRINGTON, Designer and Engraver on Wood, 4, Abchurch-street,
 Gray's Inn-road. Estimates and Specimens sent free.

RICHARD ATKINSON AND CO., IRISH
 & POPLIN MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN, her Royal Highness

McC. Atkinson and Co. beg respectfully to acquaint the nobility and gentry of Great Britain, that they transmit SPECIMENS for inspection per post free, and any Poplin orders are sent free of expense to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Falmouth, or Glasgow, from whence they are forwarded as addressed without any delay, and at the risk of Atkinson and Co.

REVEREND MOIST WATER-COLOURS.
Warranted to keep in any climate. Also, their Colours in Cakes, and pure Cumberland Lead Pencils, are new used by all artists.—
Manufactory, 113, Cheapside, London.

THOMAS BOULTON'S NEEDLES.—These
Needles have been celebrated for the last half-century, and are
unsurpassed in excellence. They are manufactured of the best spring
steel, have highly-finished taper points, and perfectly burnished drilled
eyes. Sold in papers, and in every variety of fancy boxes and cases

IF you require your **FAMILY ARMS**, send Name and County to the **LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE**, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn. Fee for search and sketch, 3s 6d, or

HAIR MEMENTOS.—ARTIST in HAIR.
DEWDNEY sends to Ladies resident in any part of the Kingdom

AND A BOOK OF SPECIMENS for two postage stamps. He also beautifully makes and elegantly mounts in fine gold, Hair Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Chains, &c., at charges the most moderate.—DEWDNEY, 172, FENCHURCH-STREET, London.

Divide about the broad bride cake,
Round about the bride's stake.—BEN JONSON.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS. DINNERS.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS,
AND BALL SUPPERS PROVIDED, by Messrs. PURSELL,
8, CORNHILL, in the most fashionable style; including Wines and
the Hire of Plate, China, Glass, &c. Bills of fare sent for any
number required. An elegant assortment of Bride Cakes ready for
selection.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.

These Biberons or Nursing Bottles, the most perfect artificial mother ever invented, are adapted to milk, biscuits, and all kinds of food. The nipple is elastic, as soft as velvet, particularly cleanly, and is never refused by any infant.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 7s 6d each. Each is engraved with my name and address.—

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—This superior food for the Infant and invalid is light, nutritious, easy of digestion, and prevents acidity. It is sold by all chemists and druggists, patent medicine vendors, grocers, tea-dealers, Italian warehousemen, and confectioners, in packets of 1s and 2s each; also family cases, 7s 6d.—Please to observe, all genuine packets and cases are signed "Jas. Hards," and manufactured at the Bone's Milk Condensing Works, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

CORK HATS.—GREAT EXHIBITION,
Class XXVIII, No. 125; Class VI., No. 59.—CORK HATS,
of extra lightness, specially constructed for coolness and durability.
Weight from 3½ ounces. The pliant and porous nature of cork has
its length realized for this important article of dress all the desiderata
which the manufacturer has been an laboring to attain.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining Shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try **FORD'S EUREKA**, the most superior and the only perfect fitting Shirt.

men, best quality, and 30s the half dozen, second quality. Detailed catalogues, containing Lists of Prices and Directions for Self-Measurement, sent post free.—RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

CANDLES! CAUTION!
PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY
has to give notice, that they have commenced the sale of

packets of all Candles but the Patent Belmont Sperm, Patent Belmont Wax, Patent Best Composite. This has been done on account of numerous complaints of their lower-priced Composite Candles being sold as the best. They can now supply dealers with their PRIDE'S ALBERT CAN, for heating chafing-water and Coffee, and use in nurseries; and the PATENT ACOLYTE, for preventing candle dripping grease when carried.—Belmont, Vauxhall, Avenue.

WEAK LEGS, &c.—BAILEY'S New Band-
age is soft; it increases circulation, and gives great comfort to the parts requiring bandages. May be had through post 6d and 1s per yard. Also, his patent elastic stockings, knee caps, socks, hunting belts, trusses, crutches, the spinal stays, and everything for the relief of the afflicted.—**HUNTLEY BAILEY, 419 Broadway.**

REMINGTON'S PATENT ROASTING
APPARATUS—Great Exhibition, Class 7, No. 175, North-west
 Gallery.—This apparatus, which has attracted universal admiration,
 contains a self-acting baster, with double reflectors. Its advantages
 are perfect cleanliness, economy of fuel, saving of time, &c.

and a consequent preservation and retention of the pure flavour of the meat. It is simple in its use, rendering it a most desirable article in all domestic establishments, and, being so compact and portable, is peculiarly suited for the army, navy, travellers, sportsmen, and yachtsmen, &c. It is daily explained at the Great Exhibition above, where detailed prospectuses may be had. Price, according to size, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 11s 6d. Powerful and superior finished bottle,

Orders may also be had at REMINGTON'S depot, 138, Sloane-street.
 Commands, accompanied by Post-office orders, promptly attended to.

LENFIELD STARCH.—The Ladies are respectfully requested to make a trial of the LENFIELD PATENT DOUBLE-REFINED POWDER STARCH, which for domestic use now stands unrivalled.

"The Lady Mayoresse begs to thank Messrs Pantin and Turner for box of Glenfield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, manufactured by Mr Wetherspoon, of Glasgow. The laundress has reported Starch to be of very superior quality, and the Lady Mayoresse will give much pleasure in recommending it."—Mansion House, July 31, 49.

OLD WHOLESALE, in London, by Messrs Pantin and Turner; Hooper
brothers; Charles C B Williams; Croft and Innocent; Petty, Wood,
and Co; Twelvemore Brothers; and Mr Smelling.
AGENTS WANTED: apply to Mr R WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dun-
p-street, Glasgow.

improvement of sterling merit, and ranks itself in the first class patents of this enlightened age. They are suitable for shirt-studs well as waistcoats, being complete in itself; and the easy method of attaching them, for wear, with perfect security, renders them of great importance in the economy of dress, for one set will serve for twenty waistcoats if required. Come and see for yourself, at HALLETT'S

ony, running naturally, &c. might be found, where a large assortment can be seen in onyx, jasper, agate, ivory, ebony, and glass of all colours. N.B. A liberal allowance to the trade.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.
ROWLANDS' AQUA D'ORO.—This is the most fragrant and refreshing Perfume ever yielded by the Queen of Flowers. It is sold by all the Perfumers in the Kingdom.

of the flowers. It retains its fresh and delightful odourness for days. It is invigorating, gently stimulating, yet sedative; and is an unrivalled quintessential spirituous product. For aching fits, fatigue of dancing, oppression from over-crowded rooms, or intense summer heats, its uses cannot be over-estimated. Price 3s 6d per bottle.—Sold by A. ROWLAND and SONS, 30, Rastordene, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-
road, London.
MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—None
is genuine unless they come direct from the College as above,
with the words "Morison's Universal Medicines!" engraved

(Signed) MORISON and Co, Hygeists.

MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT.—How

"I often do weep from the lips of some fair friend, in reply to the question of 'Why do you not curl your Hair?' "It is so very weak, it will not keep in curl if I do." Hitherto there has been no remedy for this weakness so frequently complained of. A proper and constant use of MILTON'S HAIR LUBRICANT, the only natural promoter of the growth of the Hair, will speedily restore it to a healthy state; and weak Hair will only be known by name. In an elegant

let pot, price 3s. 6s.—Sold by all perfumery and medicine vendors
town and country. Wholesale London agents: Messrs. Barclay
d Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Sutton
d Co., Bow Churchyard; Sangar, 51, Oxford-street; and Hannay
d Co., Oxford-street.

WEDDING: THOMAS and RUBENSA at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the county of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27 1851.